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STATE CONVENTION.

THURSDAY, Oct. 5th 1865.

The Convention met pursuant to adjournment.

Prayer by Rev. Dr. Craven of the Methodist church.

The Journal of yesterday was read and approved.

Mr. S H. Walkup, the delegate from Union county, presented his credentials, was qualified and took his seat.

Mr. Settle from the Committe on the abolition of slavery presented as its report an ordinance abolishing and forever prohibiting slavery or involuntary servitude in the State of North Carolina.

RESOLUTIONS AND ORDINANCES.

Mr. Allen, of Duplin, a resolution instructing the Committee on the revision of the Constitution to enquire into the expediency of fixing a certain amount of value instead of acres of land and age as qualifications of members of the general assembly, and the propriety of requiring persons offering to vote to reside in the county where they so offer, a specified time.

Mr Purches, a resolution requesting the same committee to propose some plan for the adjustment of private debts contracted during the war

Mr. Ellis, a resolution of thanks to Andrew Johnson, President of the United States.

Mr King moved to suspend the rules and that the resolution be put upon its several readings.

Mr Phillips opposed the passage of the motion and said the rules were made for the purpose of preventing just such hasty action. He favored the reference to a Committee of the administrations of both the President and the Governor of the State, and that the Committee report as they deem best.

The Convention refused to suspend the rules and the resolutions lie over.

Mr Joyce, a resolution asking the appointment of a committee of five to assess the value of the State property and to enquire into the expediency of appropriating its proceeds to the payment of taxes due by citizens to the United States.

Mr. Garland, an ordinance providing for the election of Justices of the Peace biennially by the people.

Mr Moore, an ordinance declaring what laws and ordinances of the State are now valid and obligatory, and legitimatising marriages and other acts performed during the late war. (Legalis all existing laws not in conflict with the laws and Constitution of the United States.)

A message was received from his Excellency the Governor with an address of the Colored Convention to this Convention.

The address was read, and, on motion of Mr. Thompson, referred to a committee.

Mr Caldwell of Guilford moved that it be referred to a special committee.

Mr. Caldwell remarked that he had been, in times past, denounced as an abolitionist, as hailing from the "Massachusetts of North Carolina." He had then and now held his own opinions on the subject of slavery, and he wished to improve the condition of the freedman, but he wished the whole country, North and South, to come up to the work of ameliorating his condition, would like to see them leave the cities and towns where they will inevitably starve at their occupation of blacking boots, &c., and, as it were, "sifted all over the land" from Canada to the gulf. When this was done and the whole people came fully up to the work, the people of the South, instead of having a feeling of antipathy towards them, would give the black race as many privileges as *Connecticut* or any other State.

The motion was adopted, and the following is the committee:

Messrs Pool, Stubbs, McGehee, Buxton and McIvor.

The following was announced as the committee on Justices of the Peace:

Messrs. McIvor, Walkup, McCleese, Willey, Allen, Spencer, Baines, Hodges, Lyon, McDonald of Chatham, Polk, McRae. Bradley, Ellis, Garland and Dickey.

The following the committee on amendments to the Constitution, not otherwise referred:

Messrs Donnell, Manly, Stubbs, Pool, Wright, Dockery, Winston, Gilliam, Brown, Mebane, Ward, Adams, Bynum, Caldwell of Burke, Henry and Logan.

The following the committee on the acts of the Legislature and the convention since 1861:

Messrs. Phillips, McGehee, Wright, Norfleet, Buxton, Bynum, Boyden, Brooks, Harris of Rutherford, Conigland and Baker

The committee to redistrict the State, are Messrs. Sloan, Jones of Rowan, Jones of Henderson, Smith of Wilkes, Joyce, McLaughlin, McDonald of Moore, McCauley, Smith of Johnson, Joyner, Neal, A. McLean, McKay of Harnett, Perkins, Sanders, Adams and Wilson.

UNFINISHED BUSINESS.

The ordinance presented by the committee yesterday, declaring that the Ordinance of Secession is, and always has been null and void, was put upon its second reading.

Mr. Ferebee offered the following as a substitute:

We, the delegates of the good people of the State of North Carolina, in Convention assembled, do declare and ordain, and it is hereby declared and ordained, that the ordinance of the Convention of the State of North Carolina, ratified on the 21st day of November, in the year 1789, which adopted and ratified the Constitution of the United States, is in full force and effect; and the ordinance of the late Convention of the State of the 20th day of May, in the year 1861, is hereby declared to be null, and the same is hereby repealed, rescinded and abrogated.

Mr Manly favored the substitute as a compromise, though he was not entirely satisfied with its verbiage.—The Convention, he had no doubt, would do him the justice to believe that he had no desire to embarrass the Convention or protract the attainment of the great object for which it met. He objected to the ordinance because it was couched in language unusual, unnecessary, and by no means courteous to the grave Convention of 1861; and nullified the law as made by that Convention, declaring it had no legal existence, which, he remarked, was a matter of doubt.

Mr. Boyden said he considered it a matter of the gravest importance to the people of this State that the language of the ordinance should be by all means adhered to, and that the secession ordinance has not and never has had any legal existence or effect, and that the ordinance of 1789, ratifying the Constitution, is and always has been in full force and effect.

It should be emphatically declared by this Convention that the Convention of 1861 had no legal power to recind and abrogate this ordinance.

The State occupied her true position before 1861, and we had rights under the Constitution never denied, and which the Government dare not deny

It was the desire of some to take from us our rights as a State and as American citizens. It is therefore necessary to affirm the continual binding force of the ordinance of 1789, in order that we may now claim to be entitled to all the guarantees of the Constitution of our fathers, and our rights under that glorious old instrument, of which we have been deprived by nothing but illegal military force. He wished the delegates to consider well before changing the wording of the ordinance in any particulars. When our representatives knock at the door of Congress they should go with the undeniable right to admission. The ordinance was in consonance with the bearing of the authorities at Washington in regard to the rebellious States, that we are not out of the Union. I, said Mr. Boyden, wish to meet them there exactly, and to declare that we are not and never have been out of the Union. We have never felt the operations of the federal constitution only through its blessings; God grant that those blessings may be ours at the earliest practicable moment and that the miserable heresy of secession may be buried so deep that the hand of resurrection can never reach it. Mr. Boyden saw nothing discourteous or unnecessary in the language of the ordinance. This was an unusual assemblage, he hoped a necessity for another like it would not arise, the verbiage of the ordinance was intended to prevent the recurrence of secession and its consequent desolation. The language could not be changed without detriment to the great object of the Convention and he hoped the original ordinance would be adopted unanimously.

Mr. Ferrebee said he had never given utterance to any language in favor of the doctrine of secession. His entire course had been one of opposition to it, and he had in the Legislature opposed to the last the call of a Convention to consider it. But at the time of the passage of the secession ordinance, that body was the creature of circumstances, and had no power to resist the course of events. These circumstances were the growth of years, and culminated necessarily in the shedding of blood. North Carolina was the last to revolutionise: her action was forced upon her by the action of her Southern sister states. Although the sentiment of North Carolina had, a few weeks before, been one of utter hostility to secession, the action of these States suddenly changed that sentiment, and led to the undivided vote of her Convention on the ordinance of secession. The State could not have done otherwise. A course was taken which she may regret, but of which she has no reason to be ashamed. North Carolina had sent thousands of gallant spirits to the field, who had poured out their blood at her behest, and he considered the language of the ordinance a stigma upon the Convention of 1861, and upon the gallant dead. Being overpowered, let us accept the result of the war and join heart and hand in our return to the Union. If we are "on our journey home," why throw obstacles in the way. The ordinance of the committee makes all marriages and births since 1861 illegal and illegitimate, and our judiciary murderous. I desire to hasten the object of the Convention; to return to the Union, and prove a loyal, law-abiding citizen. Let us pass the substitute offered by me, and show North Carolina to be as she is, the most loyal State in the Union.

Mr Odom said he was in favor of the ordinance of the committee. The war had taught even patriots something. It had been shown that the government of the United States was not a rope of sand, and the lie had been given to the adage that republican governments tend to anarchy, and carry within them the seeds of their own destruction. I can conceive of no language too harsh to use in regard to the miserable doctrine of secession, and I therefore favor the original ordinance. This doctrine has well nigh ruined the South. The leaders of this rebellion, who had rather "rule in hell than serve in heaven," like Haman of old built a gallows for their Mordecai, the United States, but hung on it themselves—threw away the precious guarantees of the old Constitution, and ruined the South. Mr. Odom disclaimed any intention of reflecting on the Convention of 1861, as that body had been forced to act by circumstances over which they probably had no control. He only wished the doctrine of secession stamped with the seal of eternal odium.

Mr Howard said he was a member of the Convention of 1861 and would candidly state that he voted for the ordinance of secession heartily. At that time that great light, (Gen. G. E. Badger) which he deeply regretted for himself and the State was now obscured approached him and asked his opinion of the right of secession. He answered that he had been a lawyer too long to believe in a right without a remedy—that he would claim it as a right when so maintained—a right to be conceded when established by those claiming it as such. He though in voting for the ordinance that he was passing a great charter to bind the people of the State and had been sustained on this point by the opinion of the same great jurist. Mr. H. thought with the great Athenian Orater, that in sedition or revolution a man must take one side or the other, or be disfranchised, and he had been so influenced in his action.

Mr. Pool said the effects of the action of this body on these two ordinances are of the utmost importance. Twelve months ago North Carolina was either in or out of the Union; if she was in the Union then she is in it now, and *vice versa*. If she is in the Union she is entitled to her rights under the Constitution; if out of it she is now a conquered province, at the mercy of the conqueror. We have two propositions to consider. In one case we stand upon the broad constitutional platform built by our fathers, with our rights secured by the sacred constitution framed by them. In the other we throw those rights to the wind and must needs kneel at the feet of the conqueror, appealing for mercy. The intent, spirit and wording of the Constitution shows it to be (and I state the opinion as a lawyer) a compact which binds forever the parties to the contract and does not, in any manner, recognise or lean towards the right of secession. The gentleman from Camden says he opposed the doctrine of secession. We seem to be fighting to day the same doctrine. I would remind him that the truth of five years ago is the truth of to day. He did not believe in the right of secession, but had, in voting for it, committed an act of revolution in conflict with the supreme law of the land, the Constitution of the United States, and he should be willing to ignore the legal existence of the ordinance. The Convention of 1861 acted under constraint; no bayonet was pointed at the breast of delegates, but the action of the body was influenced by the action of other Southern States and outside pressure. The secession ordinance bound citizens by the aid of a bayonet at the breast of every citizen.

We are either a conquered people or we are under the ægis of the Federal Constitution, and I do not intend even by implication to assent to the legality of Secession. No stigma can by any interpretation of the ordinance be cast on the gallant dead, who rushed to arms when appealed to by their mother state. God forbid that I should not honor the patriotism and self sacrificing devotion of North Carolina's heroes of a hundred battle fields. They are not to blame, but those were to blame who called them out by exercising an unconstitutional power. Mr. Pool closed by saying that he did not and never had believed that a majority of the people of North Carolina had been in favor of Secession. (Suppressed applause.)

Mr. Conigland yielded to no one in loyalty, but favored the amendment, as he did not see the necessity of declaring "null," that which was already so.

Mr. Phillips preferred the original Ordinance, but would not stop to parley about verbiage. Either ordinance would effect the object desired, as the monosyllable null expressed all that was wished.

Mr. Mebane favored the original ordinance, but if the Convention did not see fit to pass that, he would wheel into line and vote for the other, as that would obtain the same end.

Mr. Caldwell of Guilford, said some delegates were very squeamish about conscientious scruples. He had been treated with every indignity on account of his devotion to the Union, and no such scruples seemed to actuate his persecutors.

Judge Howard. Does the gentleman say that any member of this body has so treated him?

Mr. Caldwell. No, but your disciples did. To repeal a law presupposes its existence, the very thing I wish to deny the ordinance of Secession.

Pending the question, the Convention adjourned to 10 o'clock Friday.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

DRY GOODS

TO SUIT EVERY TASTE, VALUED AT

50,000 DOLLARS,

Are now on Exhibition at

Maxon & Strong's,

NO 58 FAYETTEVILLE STREET

AND NO. 3 MARKET SQUARE, RALEIGH,

AMONG THE LOT

DELAINES,
POPLINS,
CASSIMERES,
PRINTS
PERFUMERY,
SHOES,
BLACK SILK,
UMBRELLAS,
SHAKERS,
FRENCH MERINOS,
POCKET KNIVES,
GROCERIES,
LILLY WHITE,
LOVE VEILS,
GLOVES. COMBS,
PARASOLETTES,
KID SLIPPERS,
EDGINGS,
FRENCH DIMITY,
BIRD'S EYE DIAPER,
LADIES' COLLARS,
BELTS & BUCKLES.

We are prepared to sell in large or small quantities. Parties buying goods by the piece will

SAVE MONEY

by looking through our stock.

Orders from the country solicited. We give orders our personal attention, and will send prices of any article by mail, on application.

MAXON & STRONG.

Oct 6-tf

Field & Fireside Publishing House, 58 Fayetteville st., Raleigh, N. C. Oct. 6th, 1865

WE WANT TO CONTRACT FOR SIXTY-FIVE (65) cords No. 1 hard wood, and five (5) cords light-wood, to be delivered on our premises or at either Rail Road depot in Raleigh, between October 15th and November 15th—17½ at least being delivered weekly until the twenty cords are delivered.

DANIEL COGDELL, Sup't.,
Field & Fireside Publishing House.

Oct 6-2t

Extended and Sentinel please insert three times.

TO MECHANICS.

WANTED TO CONTRACT WITH SOME RELIABLE man to stock or wood 500 Plows, in next sixty days. Apply immediately to

B. P. WILLIAMSON & CO.

Oct 6-6t

Common Schools—Communication from Rev. C. H. Wiley.

To His Excellency W. W. Holden, Provisional Governor of North Carolina:

SIR: It seems to me to be due to the importance of the subject and to the relations which I have borne to it, that I should make to you a statement of the history of the Common Schools of the State during the late civil war, and of their condition at the restoration of peace. It was known at I was Superintendent for the State when hostilities commenced, and that I was continued in this position during the war.

With my views of duty I could not resign the office which I held when the so called ordinance of Secession was passed; nor could I refuse to act when re elected by succeeding Legislatures during the progress of the attempted revolution. I have ever regarded our Common School system as the greatest temporal interest of our people; I had long labored with an honest purpose and ardent heart to promote their efficiency, and when the war commenced they were in a most hopeful condition and full of encouraging promise for the future.

As a friend to moral progress I could not but dread the effects of civil war, whatever its objects; and when the recent convulsion came upon us I believed it to be the duty of those engaged in promoting the religious and educational interests of the community to stand firm in their places and to labor with greater zeal and diligence than ever. My views on this subject are clearly shown in the records of the past; and I am thankful to be able to say that by word and action, under the pressure of every trial, and in the face of high example to the contrary, I was enabled to maintain the principle that no military or other necessities of a people can justify the suspension of their moral agencies.

It was perfectly clear to my mind that the closing of the Schools of the State would but add to and aggravate the evils always incident to war; and I felt sure that if any part of the resources of the Literary Fund were once diverted from their proper use and their original purpose, the whole Fund would soon be waisted never again to be replaced.

With these convictions and witnessing with profound interest the unsettled condition of public opinion on every subject, and the disposition of many to cut loose from every fixed habit and principle of the past, I believed that God had placed me in my position to watch over and defend the interests of a great moral agency affecting the character and welfare of the whole State; nor did I have to wait an hour to witness the dangers threatening the institution, and the necessity of meeting and repelling them. At the first shock of the recent political earthquake I naturally turned to an Institution dear as a child to me, from past labors cares and prayers in its behalf as well as from its intrinsic importance—and like every other work of the past it seemed to reel and to be ready to fall into instant and total ruin.

To some its pecuniary resources seemed essential to the successful prosecution of the military enterprises of the country. Many others regarding the war as likely to be of short duration, were for suspending all the functions of civil organisms during the existence of hostilities, while another and not an uninfluential class claimed that the officers and teachers of a system so extensive were most needed in the armies of the Confederacy.

To these open difficulties arising from short sighted but honest, earnest and general convictions as to public expediency, there were others of a more insidious and dangerous character, having their origin, mostly, in an inveterate but concealed hostility to popular rights and progress, and now availing itself of the confusion, changes, passions and apparent necessities of the times to work out its original purposes.

It was alleged that the Schools would have to be suspended for want of books,—that their revenues were needed to buy bread for those whose material wants were more pressing than their mental—that Common Schools were an offspring of Northern fanaticism, that the children were needed to labor in the fields and shops, and that they could not pursue their studies to advantage in a time of such general excitement.

It is perfectly apparent that the Common School system as a mere machine, without a guiding hand, could not have surmounted any one of these obstacles, and it is equally clear to all conversant with the past that its interests had to be watched with ceaseless vigilance, and defended at the same time, at many points. Never in its history did it so much need a friend who would attach himself wholly to its interests, and make it his special mission during the passing revolution to nurse and defend it. I felt that Providence had devolved this great task on me; and whatever have been my failings of judgment, I am sure that I have stood at my post during all the long night of storm through which we passed, with straining eyes and a steadfast heart.

Early efforts were made to answer all objections to the existence and success of Common Schools—to expose the fatal delusions in regard to the relative importance of moral and physical agencies—to prove that a suspension of the Schools during the war, and the appropriation of their resources to other ends would be utterly disastrous—to correct popular prejudices, and to unite in common efforts the friends of moral progress, to bring their joint influence to bear on the right points, to remove real difficulties, such as the want of text books, to impress right views on subordinate officers in regard to the great principles at stake and to encourage them to persevering efforts, and to exercise an influence for good, and by legitimate means, on the higher political authorities.

It is unnecessary to detail the special efforts in any of these directions; the records of some are ample and will pass into history, while others are best known to Him in whose eye the actor ever felt himself to be.

The result is, that during four years of trials unexampled in history, of trials which have taxed to their utmost the energies of the people, which have exhausted the available resources of the country, and which have exercised a retarding if not a blighting influence on nearly every other interest of society, the most sensitive institution of the State maintained a healthy existence, and seemed but the more established from the ordeal through which it passed.

A severe moral battle was fought and won; and it was finally and firmly decided as a principle no more to be questioned that the Literary Fund was to be continued in the old and safe investments, the proceeds were always to be directed to the original purpose, and that the schools being as important in war as well as in peace were to be kept open as long as there were children to be taught and teachers to instruct them.

For obvious reasons the average length of the schools and the attendance of pupils were diminished; but public opinion had become fixed that they were never to be suspended, and they remained in a sound condition and the machinery was kept in working order during the whole of the war, and within the lines of hostile forces. My prayers were answered, my desires were accomplished; the common schools lived and discharged their useful functions through all the gloom and trial of civil war, and when the last guns were fired their doors were open, they counted their pupils by scores of thousands, and were shedding a cheerful radiance over the face of society.

New difficulties now present themselves in the way of this cause; but I cannot doubt in regard to the desires of those whose business it will be to reorganize the State, and to promote the order, security and prosperity of society.

It will undoubtedly be a difficult task to raise funds sufficient for the support of a general system of public schools, but ought we to say that it will be impossible? And if the enterprise is not early hopeless, would we not undertake it? Can it be admitted that any people is too poor to provide the means of civilization? And can a community continue civilized and not educate its children? And is not a system of public district schools the cheapest of all educational systems? This process of reasoning, strictly logical, leads to an inevitable conclusion, to-wit: that if we are able to maintain our civilization and our republican institutions, we are able to support a general system of public schools.

When the burden of educating the children of the State is thrown equally on all according to their means it is comparatively light to each individual; and when the schools are brought within the reach of all there is a vast saving of expense for board and fuel, for buildings and furniture, while the cost of tuition paid by all, in the way of tax, is much less than in any other system. And let us glance for a moment at some of the inducements for assuming at this time such a burden. Behold the moral desolations created by the war! Thousands of poor children have been bereaved of their natural support—hundreds of young men are so maimed as to be unable to earn a living by manual labor.

The machinery of the Common School system has not been stopped long enough to be rusted. This generation is familiar with the institution, while it is a work of extreme difficulty, as our former history proves, to establish and operate successfully a system of public schools among a people who have not been educated for them and by them.

The undeveloped resources of our State are boundless—there is no greater opening on earth for honest and skillful enterprise than in North Carolina.

In agriculture, in manufactures and in mining there is a glorious harvest awaiting the application of science; and in a hundred inviting and scarcely explored fields wealth will speedily and surely reward labor directed by intelligence.

And if our reliance is on foreign aid, can we expect an immigration of the kind of men we need into a State when their children must grow up in ignorance? We desire to see a large influx of intelligent working classes from other States and countries; and these are the very persons for whom good systems of public schools have the greatest attractions.

To all this let it be added that higher institutions of learning multiply and prosper only in communities where the spirit of education is fostered among the masses; and of this we have an ample and instructive illustration in our past career. There were more Colleges, Seminaries, and Academies, Select and Classical Schools put in operation in North Carolina in the twenty-four years succeeding the establishment of Common Schools than in all our previous history; and the average condition of these institutions, though comparatively so numerous, was much more prosperous than in former times.

With such considerations before me, and profoundly impressed with a sense of our moral obligations in the premises, I have been anxiously considering different plans for raising funds to replace those which will probably be lost to a great extent by the necessary closing of our banking institutions; and I have taken the liberty of offering some suggestions in regard to this matter, in a communication to the public Treasurer. Need I ask your careful consideration of this whole subject? Both you and the eminent gentleman who fills the office of Treasurer of the State have in former times shown a just appreciation of the importance of Common Schools; and now a great crisis in the history of the cause occurs at the very time of your elevation to the highest political dignity of the State, and there are presented motives for action which you will not fail to see and regard.

I need not suggest to you that the difficulties and dangers which appall and paralyze the timid, serve only to inspire and draw out the energies of those worthy to lead in the prosecution of useful enterprises, and no one knows better than yourself how many precious hopes and interests of the future are dependent, under God, on the action of the present hour.

I deem it my duty respectfully to recommend that the approaching Convention take some action to relieve from uncertain responsibilities, those who were acting as members of Boards of County Superintendents at the time of Johnston's surrender.

The machinery of the Common School system being then in operation, many of the persons referred to were in possession of funds of the character of Confederate notes and bonds, held for the purpose of carrying on the Schools; and doubtless there were outstanding drafts which had not been presented to these officers, and they, in a supposed official capacity, had incurred debts in behalf of the schools while all the currency and public securities in their hands and for which they were under bonds became entirely worthless.

It is due to add that those who had charge of the Literary Fund during the war manifested a sincere desire to see it secured as far as possible, from the chances of destruction, and the proceeds applied to their original purposes; and to state that I am prepared cheerfully to furnish to you and the Convention any information in my power, and that I would be pleased to have investigation, search and fair, into my action and motives connected with our Common Schools.

I must express, in conclusion, my abiding interest in a cause which has long filled my heart, and you may depend on my hearty sympathy and support in any just schemes with regard to it which your wisdom and patriotism may suggest.

Very respectfully, and truly your obedient servant,

C. H. WILEY.

Greensboro, N. C. Sept. 18, 1865.

P. S. It will be understood, of course, that this is not designed as an official report merely, but a statement from a private individual of affairs in relation to a public interest with which he was formerly connected.

THE CITY.

CONVENTION.—The proceedings made upon our columns by the convention proceedings, the letter of Rev. C. H. Wiley, and new advertisements, crowds out much local and other interesting matter.

GRAVE READING.—We are greatly surprised to learn that parties interested in cotton have misread the recent order of Secretary McCulloch relative to cotton from taxation. Their construction is wrong, as the tax of two cents per pound is still retained when removal for sale or manufacture is about to be effected.

It is also an erroneous opinion to conclude that manufactured articles are released from tax to the date of the circular. The language used is that "manufactured products of the South produced prior to the establishment of collection districts, then can be sold and removed free of tax, so long as such removal is confined to the limits of the States lately in insurrection."

Of course any and all articles manufactured since the establishment of this collection district are liable to taxation. It will be well enough for our people to have a care about such matters, thereby avoiding trouble as well as penalties.

STILL AT IT.—The government waggons were passing around yesterday and removing huge piles of trash from the streets. It is hauled from points where it should not remain to constitute a nuisance, and emptied at others where filling in is demanded. Thus a bad element is made to fulfill a useful purpose, and the people fully appreciate the advantage of the plan adopted.

But while this is so, we beg to remind citizens of their increased obligation to see that their own premises are not neglected. If the military so generously do so much for us, we should in our turn show that we intend to perform our whole duty in the matter of preserving public health.

AMUSEMENTS.—At the city Hall last night, Vaughan and his assistants gave another one of their entertainments. Both vocal and instrumental music, as well as fancy and jig dancing, enter into the performances, and we are assured that those who attend will spend an hour or two agreeably. The descriptive violin playing is said to be both amusing and remarkable. It is a real talking instrument. For particulars, look at the programmes of the day.

THE EATING SALOONS—in Raleigh have now a fine opportunity of showing to the conventioners and others which has the greatest amount of enterprise. In Richmond, Petersburg, Wilmington, Newbern and elsewhere, oysters and fish have been long since introduced. Let us now see who is the enterprising proprietor in Raleigh. Hurry up the bivalves.

RETURNED.—We understand that Dr. Hogan, surgeon in charge, and chief quartermaster Johnston, of the Freedman's bureau, have returned to Raleigh from their tour of inspection through the district. It is gratifying to know that what they saw and heard was very satisfactory.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.—We invite attention to the advertisements of

Daniel Cogdell—Wants sixty-five cords Hard Wood and five cords Lightwood.

Maxon & Strong—Dry Goods, &c.

John G. Williams & Co.—Underwriters Agency and Insurance.

Wm. R Miller, Agent—Farm for Rent.

B. P. Williamson & Co.—To Mechanics, etc.

PASSED THROUGH.—Dr. W. H Cole, Associate Editor of the Salisbury Banner, was in town yesterday on his way North, the representative of the press of Western North Carolina. He will visit Baltimore, Philadelphia, New York and other cities for the purpose of soliciting patronage for his own and other journals.

THE SWEET SOUTH WIND—breathing o'er beds of violets, is not more fragrant than SOZODONT. And the aroma which it exales, communicates itself to the breaths of all who use this marvelous dentifrice, white teeth, ruddy gums, a sweet mouth, and the certainty of enjoying these desirables in perpetuity, are among the blessings derived from the use of SOZODONT.

MARKET REPORT

CORRECTED DAILY BY

E. A. WHITAKER.

Grocer and Dealer in Provisions.

Apples—Dried, $1 25 per bushel,
" Green, $1 50 per bushel,
Bacon—Firm, sales at 25@26c per lb.
Beef—10c per lb.
Butter—25c per lb.
Cheese—25c per lb.
Chickens—20 a 30c a piece.
Coffee—50c per lb.
Corn—$1 00 per bushel.
Eggs—20 a 25c per dozen.
Flour—superfine $13 per bbl.;
Hides—Green 10c.
" Dry 15c.
Honey—in comb, 25 to 30c per lb.
Lamb—12½@15c per lb.
Lard—25c per lb.
Meal—$1 25 per bushel. (scarce)
Mullets—$15 00
Mackerel—$20 per bbl.
Onions—$1 00 per bushel.
Peaches—dried 10c per lb.
Peas—White $100, Stock 90 to $1; Garden 40c per peck.
Potatoes—Irish $1 00 per bush.
" Sweet, new, $1 00 per bushel.
Sugar—Crushed 35c per lb; Brown 25c
Syrup—40c@50 per gallon.
Soda—Cooking, 20c per pound.
Salt—$2 50 per bushel.
Tallow—10c@12½ per lb.
Herrings—$14 per bbl.
Rice—15c per lb.
Candles—Adamantine, 40c lb per box.
Soap—Turpentine, 20c per lb.
Brimestone—50c per lb.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

UNDERWRITERS AGENCY

—OF—

INSURANCE,

Composed of the following first class

FIRE INSURANCE COMPANIES

OF

NEW YORK:

The GERMANIA, HANOVER, NIAGARA AND REPUBLIC.

CAPITAL OVER $3,000,000.

JOHN G. WILLIAMS & CO.,
Agents.

Oct 6-tf

FARM FOR RENT

WILL RENT, FOR SO MUCH MONEY PER ACRE, of land actually cultivated, the Farm belonging to the estate of Laurence Hinton, 3½ miles from Raleigh. There is a good "six horse crop"—half low grounds.

WM. R. MILLER, Agent.
Office above Creech's store.

Oct 6-3t

SUPERIOR FAMILY FLOUR.

50 HALF BARRELS SUPERIOR FAMILY FLOUR; 70 Barrels Extra Superfine.

Just received and warranted to please.

B. P. WILLIAMSON & CO.

Oct 6-6t

DAILY PROGRESS.

RALEIGH. N C.

FRIDAY, OCT. 6. 1865.

The Convention.

The Convention was in session about five hours yesterday. Several ordinances were introduced and referred, when the report of the Committee on Secession, "An Ordinance declaring null and void the ordinance of May 20th, 1861," came up and was discussed until the hour of adjournment. Messrs. Pool, Boyden, Mebane, Odom, Caldwell of Guilford, and others advocated the passage of the report of the committee, and Messrs. Ferrebee, Conigland, Manly and Howard supported a substitute offered by Mr. Ferrebee.

The Convention adjourned at half-past three without a vote.

The *Sentinel* newspaper, which paper is doing all it can to break down Gov. Holden's administration and to thwart his admirable reconstruction policy, pitches into the *Standard*, which paper it sneeringly calls the "Court Journal," for advocating the abolition of the land qualification for [illegible]. This is no more than was to have been expected when it is considered that that prototype of the "old National Intelligencer" is the organ of the waning aristocracy and the mouth-piece of all the disaffected elements in the State.

Thousands of men who would make respectable members of the Legislature own no land, but many of them own other property and, in many instances, represent a vast deal more than the owner of an hundred acres. The freedom of the slave, and other changes wrought by the restoration of the Union, will elevate the poor masses, because it will open places of honor, trust and emolument to all who shall be morally and intellectually capable of filling them. Heretofore the man who had the most niggers and the largest number of acres, in the South, was deemed best qualified to fill the offices and rule over us. and the fact that there is to be a change in all this causes a squirming among the former privileged classes

The shadow of the "old National Intelligencer" stigmatises the demand for simple justice and equality for free white men as demagogical Of course it is demagogical according to the *effete* aristocracy, and the place-men and time-servers, to demand that a freeman have his rights, regardless of property. Formerly it was "our niggers;" and now, we suppose, it is to be "our land." The slave will no longer give the owner social or political position, but he can fall back upon his land. Thus the exclusives would have it, but we trust the delegates to the State Convention will order it otherwise. If one man be allowed to hold a seat in the State Assembly because he has one hundred acres of land, worth it may be, three hundred dollars, why keep out a man who owns one million burnt bricks, worth a great deal more—that is if it is to be put upon the question of property?

There is much of the talent, wisdom and experience of the State in the Convention. and now that they are reforming and rebuilding, we appeal to them, in the name of the oppressed, to present a constitution that will place all free white men upon a perfect equality.

THERE seems to be an idea at the South that ANDREW JOHNSON is going to cut loose from the great National Republican party that elected him and attempt the formation of a new party out of the material to be found in the late insurrectionary States and Copperheads of the North and North-west; in other words, they assume that Mr. JOHNSON will abandon the party that has placed him at the head of the nation to gratify the fragments of the two sections, hoping to be able to form a new party by his reconstruction policy strong enough to carry the country in 1868. Now we undertake to say he will do no such thing The Republican party that elected Mr. Lincoln in 1860, and re-elected him in 1864, is the party of the country; it has the control of the government and will keep it, and should Mr. Johnson turn his back on that powerful organization he goes down. It is the party too that furnished the men and means to fight the war to a successful termination and save the Union, and now that they have the game in their own hands they are not foolish enough to throw it away. And it is this party, the Republicans, that the South must look to, when Congress meets, for whatever grace, favor or justice we hope to get; for they can impose just such conditions as they choose, and take us in or keep us out at pleasure; and this being so the frequent reference made to them by our press and politicians as *Black Republicans, radicals, Abolitionists*, etc., is not only in bad taste, but it is poor policy. The time for all sectional bitterness and sneering allusions to those who do not live or were not born on our side of Mason and Dixon's line has passed, and the sooner the people of the South cure themselves of the infirmity the better. The time for sneering at every northern man and woman as a Yankee and holding them up as inferior to other Americans passed, we trust, with the rebellion, and we hope never to hear anything of the kind again.

Our opinion is that ANDREW JOHNSON will adhere to the Republican party that elected him, and that there is no difference between his reconstruction policy and that of the Radicals. If the Radicals pardon or [illegible] One thing is certain: the Republicans now have control of the government, they will control Congress and the cabinet, and we must go back upon such terms as they may impose, or stay out. Let our people, those in official positions especially, ponder these things, and be governed by wisdom and prudence.

Troubles Between the Whites and the Blacks

Alluding to a letter received from Concord relative to the riot which happened there on election day, the *Standard* says:

"These clashings between the races are, unfortunately, becoming more and more frequent, but we do not think it will have a tendency to prevent them to allow them to be made matters of controversy in the newspapers."

And is it possible that these things are becoming more frequent? For saying less we have been accused of *libelling* the people of the State, have been called *infamous*, etc. We have never desired to misrepresent the real condition of affairs in North Carolina, and we contend that if there has been any fault it was that we did not make things out as bad as they really were, [illegible] done, though with a hope to reform and correct existing evils, we have been denounced in unmeasured terms. And now, notwithstanding the above announcement in the *Standard*, that "these clashings between the races are becoming more and more frequent," and the further fact that it is generally known that the prejudice and bitterness is increasing between the whites and the blacks, we shall not be surprised to see a batch of certificates paraded within less than a week certifying that all is as calm as a May morning.

We cannot agree with the *Standard* that it is best not to give publicity to these difficulties between the races, but think, on the contrary, that the facts as they are should be given to the world. To suppose that the truth can be kept from the government is folly, for it is the business of its agents here to keep it fully and correctly posted. If the whites, especially the late owners of negroes, can be induced to do their whole duty and treat the unprotected blacks with justice and kindness, we think that most of the troubles which now annoy us would soon pass away.

We met Hon. Alfred Dockery, of Richmond county, yesterday. He is serving his people in the Convention, and it is not necessary for us to assure them that they will be faithfully represented. We were glad to find that Mr. Dockery's views accorded with our own relative to the heresy of secession and the duty of the State to refuse the payment of the rebel debt.

ARRESTED.—We learn that Mr John O'Conner proprietor of the Globe Saloon, on South Front st has been arrested and imprisoned by military authority. He is well known throughout this district as a scout, in the Confederate army during the late war, and it is stated that the charges against him are of a very serious nature connected with his career as a scout.—*Newbern Times.*

We learn that the O'Conner aforesaid took a conspicuous part in the late election in Craven, and it is said that his sympathies were against those who were considered ultra Union candidates.

Edward Patrick, Esq., of Greene County, a most estimable citizen, died on the 31 inst. He was a member of the Legislature two years ago, and the body had not a more worthy or patriotic man in it. We are deeply pained to hear of his death.

THE rebel Ram, built at Kinston and which didn't re-capture Newbern, is to be sold at auction on Monday next. She lies under water below Kinston.

FASHIONABLE FEMININE GAMESTERS.—In one of my recent letters I spoke of gambling as one of the vices of our fashionable women, and I have since learned that it is practiced in certain modish quarters far more than I had supposed. In Fifth Avenue, and Fourteenth and Twenty-Third streets, there are often parties of ladies from which the opposite sex are sternly excluded, where the fair gamesters play until daylight for large stakes; and it not unfrequently happens that when their purses are depleted, they put up their bracelets, necklaces and watches as wagers. Some of the female gamesters lose heavily, and the desperate shifts—no allusion to [illegible] robes—to which they are put to conceal their losses and replace them, must be fearfully demoralizing.

A young woman, the daughter of one of our most opulent citizens, was pointed out to me last Saturday in the park, as a notorious gambler, by one of her own sex, who informed me she had started with nearly $100,000 since she went to Saratoga, in July, and made her doting papa believe she had expended the sum in dress and charity.

The young woman in question is very pretty, not more than twenty-one, and no one regarding her pale, [illegible] face, her soft, blue eyes, and gentle and reserved manner, would imagine she had fallen a victim to one of the most dangerous of vices. One might almost apply to her the famous couplet that Pope employs for his Belinda:

> If to her share some female errors fall,
> Look in her face and you'll forget them all.

But then, the Duchess de Brinvilliers was gentle and retiring in manner, and Lucrezia Borgia often looked like a sweet saint who had lost her way to heaven.—*N. Y. Correspondent.*

It appears from the recently published foreign correspondence that the Chinese government, by proclamation, prevented the Alabama and other rebel cruisers from entering its ports. The Board of Foreign Affairs would not permit them to do so, for the reason that a treaty of peace and amity exists between the United States and China, and that American citizens going there to trade would not suffer injury if any one not their friends, or flag be discovered.

The first train on the Missouri Pacific Railroad through from St. Louis to Kansas City reached the latter place on Saturday. The road is now complete.

Secretary Seward is engaged in making an analysis of the claims due to citizens of the United States against foreign governments, and has published a formal notice inviting parties having claims not founded on contract, which may have originated since Feb. 3, 1865, to forward without delay to the State Department statements of the same, under oath, accompanied by proper proof. Under this comprehensive notice citizens and others who have suffered from the depredations committed by the *Alabama, Sumter, Shenandoah*, and the other British rebel pirates can make out and submit their claims to the State Department, and our government will ask compensation for the same from the British Government. Damages committed on our frontier by rebel raids from Canada, also come under this head, and sufferers will have an opportunity of presenting the claims for indemnity. The Secretary of State is devoting considerable attention to this matter, and will pursue it vigorously to the settlement.

At a meeting of the Board of Commissioners of the New York Fire Insurance Companies, on Thursday, it was decided, by a two-thirds vote, to make the rate on cotton, and on other goods in stores where the cotton is stored, one dollar and thirty-five cents on each hundred dollars, with privilege to the keepers or owners of the stores to pick cotton on the premises. Where a stipulation is made that there shall be no cotton picking, the rate will be one per cent. The large companies will adhere to this action, and the effect of it will be to induce owners of goods to separate their cotton from their own merchandise.

The Internal Revenue receipts on Saturday were $1,851,197 For the quarter ending on that day, $98,730 419 66—the largest returns for any one quarter yet made.

MR. EDITOR:—THE FOLLOWING IS

STRANGE BUT TRUE.

'Twas late last night that I was sitting, in my chamber, lonely, knitting,
Knitting on the same old stocking, I'd commenced before the war;
Knitting carefully, I was heeling—when methought I heard one stealing,
Stealing softly up the stairway, leading to my chamber door.
This I thought, and listened more.
Soon I heard a gentle knocking—hastily I dropped my stocking;
Dropped my knitting—the old stocking I commenced before the war.
Again, and louder, came the rapping—as tho' they thought that I was napping;
Me a napping? Knitting, napping? Me who never—
"Ope the door."
This the voice said—"Ope the door!!"
"'Tis Sally's voice"—says I—"'tis Sally, and I know she's got some news,
And I'm powerful glad she'd come too, for I most did have the blues.
"Sally," says I, "Sally, now dear?" 'What's the news? Do have a chair?"
'Glorious news, my Peggy darling—glorious news from Mark t Square."
"From Shepherd's Store in Market Square."
At Shepherd's Store, they've got new shoes—such bran new, laced up, tasseled beauties.
Morocco, kid, and patent leather—Congress gaiters, toe-tipped bootees.
Balmoral, Prunello and Creole. Mens and womens, boys and girls;
Such a sight it is to behold—they're the cheapest in the world,
The very cheapest in the world.
And Peggy, dear, they've got new hats—military and civilian.
All the style of French fashion—a la Emp'reur Maximilian.
And I told my husband, Johnny, "throw aside that rusty beaver"
Go to Shepherd's—market square—get a hat you gay deceiver,
Get a hat, and burn your beaver."
Well, Peg—John went to market square—he's just got back—rigged up so gay,
A bran new suit from top to toe—and cheap as dirt, for ready pay:
And I advise you, Peggy darling—to give what cash you've got to spare,
To your dear Bobby in the morning—and send him straight to Market Square"
To Shepherd's Store, in Market Square.
"I'll do it, Sally dear"—says I—I'll send Bob early in the morn,
I'll send him str'ight to Shepherd's Store—I will secure as I am born,
Good bye, dear Sally! Must you go? Yes—good-bye, Peggy—now take care,
Be sure that Bob finds the right place—'tis SHEPHERD'S STORE, at Market Square.
Shepherd's Store, at Market Square.

We have a fine assortment of Ready-made Clothing—Boots and Shoes—Hats, &c., which we will sell at very low prices.

CHARLES A. SHEPHERD,
Sept 25-tf Market Square, Raleigh.

BATTLE. HECK. BATTLE.

NORTH CAROLINA LAND AGENCY,

BATTLE, HECK & CO.,

RALEIGH, N. C.,

WILL BUY, SELL AND LEASE, ADJUST titles of property, examine, and make deeds for all kinds of real estate, gold, copper, lead, iron and other mines, water-powers, &c., &c.

The Agency will also contain every county accurate information will be given about particular localities, streets or fields, &c.

Will borrow and undertake collection of debts in North Carolina and elsewhere, by citizens of the city.

Our charges will be moderate. Communications and business CONFIDENTIAL. Communications and [illegible]

All papers in each of the agency for the present and the [illegible]

DORMAN & JOHNSTON,
GROCERS,
AND
COMMISSION MERCHANTS,
203 and 211 Sycamore street,
Petersburg, Va.

E. C. DORMAN,
COMMISSION MERCHANT,
Corporation Street, Richmond, Va.

[illegible] to the Editors of Country and Commission [illegible] old stand, 203 and 211 Sycamore [illegible] Va.

[illegible] Country Produce [illegible] the highest market price [illegible]

All business for E. C. DORMAN, Richmond, will be [illegible] free of charge.

Orders for Groceries promptly filled and shipped.

DORMAN & JOHNSTON.

FARRISS'

L. X. L.

C. M. FARRISS

Has just returned from the North with a full stock of

FALL GOODS

Selected Expressly for this Market.

Consisting in part of

BEAVER CLOTH,
BROADCLOTHS,
FINE AND COARSE CASSIMERES,
SILK MIXED CASSIMERES,
TWEEDS, CASSIMERES,
BLUE CLOTHS,
CASSIMERES OF ALL COLORS!
CORDUROY,
BLACK SILK VELVETS,
GLOVES AND HOSIERY,

SHIRTS OF ALL DESCRIPTIONS!

ARMY HATS, HAVE CAPS, HALF HOSE,
HANDKERCHIEFS, NECK TIES,
LINEN AND PAPER COLLARS,
SHOULDER STRAPS,
MILITARY BUTTONS,
AND LACES,
SCARF PINS,
SHOES OF ALL KINDS,
TRUNKS AND VALISES.

MERCHANT TAILORING

Done in the very best style by C. M. FARRISS and his Superb Cutter, Mr. GRIFFITH.

SUITS OF EVERY DESCRIPTION made to order at the shortest notice, and in the very best manner.

☞ What you do not see in my store, order and you shall have it in the quickest possible time.

Raleigh, Aug. 29-tf C. M. FARRISS.

MISCELLANEOUS.

G. G PARSLEY & CO,
COMMISSION MERCHANTS,
AND
IMPORTERS OF SUGAR, COFFEE AND MOLASSES,
No. 6 North Water Street,
WILMINGTON, N. C

Will give prompt personal attention to all business entrusted to their care. Consignments of raw cotton, cotton yarns, domestics, tobacco, naval stores, flour and other country produce are solicited. When desired produce will be shipped to our correspondents in Europe or the Northern cities, and liberal cash advances made thereon. sept26-1m*

JNO. KING, JNO. WHITELAW, WM. REAR.

MONUMENTS! MONUMENTS!

THE SUBSCRIBERS
KING, WHITELAW & CO.
BEG LEAVE TO INFORM THE OLD FRIENDS, and the citizens of the State generally, that having re-opened their

MARBLE AND STONE WORKS,

On the Burnt Block, at Maunder's old Stand, Fayetteville Street,

They are now prepared to furnish
MONUMENTS,
VAULTS,
HEAD STONES,
SLABS,
MARBLE MANTLES, &c.

Having associated with us one of *THE BEST CARVERS IN THE COUNTRY* and from the arrangements we have made, we flatter ourselves that we can furnish all work in our line as cheap as it can be done in any Northern city, for proof of which call and examine our large variety of designs and our list of prices.

We are also prepared to furnish
WINDOW SILLS,
WINDOW CAPS,
DOOR STEPS, &c., &c.,

And to contract for all kinds of
STONE CUTTING AND STONE MASONERY
KING, WHITELAW & Co.

REFER TO

Geo W Woodndal, Esq., Rev Dr. Mason, D D.
J G Hogg, Esq., B P Williamson & Co.
Briggs & Dowd, K. G. Parker, Esq.
sept 30 3m.

GLUE! GLUE!! GLUE!!!

FROM 12 to 20 cents per pound. Sold by
aug28-tf 88 Craven street, Newbern.

B. P. WILLIAMSON & CO.,
General Commission Merchants,
Fayetteville Street, RALEIGH, N. C.,

Solicit consignments of COTTON, COTTON YARN and all kinds of Merchandize and Country Produce.
g7-tf

JUST RECEIVED
AT
GEO. W. FRENCH & CO.'S,
Fayetteville Street,

A FINE assortment of WINES, LIQUORS, GROCERIES, &c., &c., consisting in part of
Sherry, Port, Madeira, and Rhine WINES; Cognac, Catawba and Blackberry BRANDY; Jamaica and St. Croix RUM; Old Rye GIN;
Bourbon and Rye WHISKEY;
Drake's Plantation, Baker's and Stonewall BITTERS;
Ale, Porter, Cider and Congress Water.
Cigars and Tobacco, Oranges and Lemons.
Coffee, Tea, Sugar, Soap, Lard, Butter, Mackerel
Pickles, Soap, Candles, Molasses, and a great variety of fine GROCERIES. Refined Sugar,
Tapioca, Farina, Raisins, Soda,
Saleratus, Mustard, &c. &c.
Also, a fine assortment of

CLOTHING,
Gents' Furnishing Goods,
Boots, Shoes, Hats, &c.

All of which we will sell low for cash or to punctual customers.

[illegible]

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Bourbon and Rye WHISKEY;
Drake's Plantation, Baker's and Stonewall BITTERS;
Ale, Porter, Cider and Congress Water.
Cigars and Tobacco, Oranges and Lemons.
Coffee, Tea, Sugar, Soap, Lard, Butter, Mackerel
Pickles, Soap, Candles, Molasses, and a great variety of fine GROCERIES. Refined Sugar,
Tapioca, Farina, Raisins, Soda,
Saleratus, Mustard, &c. &c.
Also, a fine assortment of

CLOTHING,
Gents' Furnishing Goods,
Boots, Shoes, Hats, &c.

All of which we will sell low for cash or to punctual customers.

[illegible]

[illegible] HOTEL.

[illegible] N. C.

[illegible] the Essex street in [illegible] already earned [illegible] experienced [illegible] the month. It is [illegible] Capital, and is [illegible] general table and respectful [illegible] comfortable, [illegible] Hotel.

RANDALL & CO.,
Proprietors.

JARRATT'S HOTEL,
PETERSBURG, VA.

(Petersburg Weldon Railroad.)

PLANT & SIMMONS, Proprietors.

[illegible] Plant, &c. aug1-3m Geo C. Simmons

MISCELLANEOUS.

PRINTING OFFICE FOR SALE
In the Town of Newbern.

A BARGAIN FOR SOMEBODY.

I OFFER for sale a No. 5 Washington Hand Press and sufficient Type, but little worn, to print a daily and weekly paper. The press is almost as good as new, and the daily has been used on hand press will wear [illegible] two and make as fine an impression as new [illegible] The type consists of Burgeois, Brevier, Minion [illegible] Long Primer type. There are also chases, stones, stands, [illegible] &c., enough to commence the publication of a paper with.

A bargain may be had by early application to

J. L. PENNINGTON,
Progress office,
Raleigh, N. C.

Or to W. [illegible] VENTAL,
Times office, Newbern, N. C.
Newbern Times may still be ordered. sept26-tf

MRS. FANNY KRAMER,

Wilmington street, Raleigh, N. C.,

HAS JUST ARRIVED FROM THE NORTH with a fine large stock of Dry Goods, Clothing, Shoes, Hats, Notions, and so on. I would respectfully invite my customers and friends to call and examine my stock of

Ladies' Dress Goods,

consisting of Cashs, DeLaine, Alpacas, French Merino, Poplin, Bombazine, and a good many other Goods too numerous to mention.

Clothing.

Full Cassimere Suits for men and youths; Dress Coats, Overcoats and Shawls.

Boots and Shoes

for Ladies, Misses and Children; also, Men's and Boy's Boots and Shoes, of all sorts and qualities.

Hats

Fine Ladies Hats and Bonnets, and all sorts of Men's and Boy's Hats.

Gentlemen's Furnishing Goods.

Linen, Woolen and Cotton Shirts, Handkerchiefs, &c.

Ladies' Cloaks

Brilliants, Cassimeres and Delaines.

MUSLINS, INSERTINGS and a full assorted stock of NOTIONS of all descriptions.

I flatter myself that I have as nice and as fine a stock of goods in general as any in the city, and am willing to sell at the lowest possible cash prices.

sept27 1m FANNY KRAMER.

A. McLACKLAN,
WITH
JAMES G. HARGRAVES & BRO.,
Wholesale and Retail Dealers in Dry Goods, Groceries, Crockery, Hardware, Boots and Shoes, and Choice Selections of
READY-MADE CLOTHING

Having got the Clothing from a first class house in New York, to my own order, I will be pleased to see my numerous friends at the 2 Stores, corner of Broad and Middle Streets, Newbern, N. C Oct 2-3m

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NEWS! NEWS!! NEWS!!!
NEW YORK DAILIES
RECEIVED EVERY DAY BY EXPRESS
—ALSO—
MAGAZINES
AND
All the Popular Periodical Literature of the Day at
THE RALEIGH NEWS AGENTS DEPOT
FAYETTEVILLE STREET,
S. LEWIN & BRO.
jy 15 tf Agents

E. S. Lougee. G. S. Lougee.

Lougee & Brother,
(Successors to W. J. Lougee, Raleigh N. C.)
Dealers in Stoves, Hard and Hollow Ware and Manufacturers of Copper, Sheet Iron and
TIN WARE.

WILL KEEP ON HAND EVERYTHING in their line of business, and warrant every article closely, made to order of sound and durable materials.

ROOFING AND REPAIRING

Executed with promptness and despatch.

Trusting that they may sustain the well-earned reputation of this old and popular establishment, efficiency and courtesy, respectfully solicit a continuance of that [illegible] patronage. jy 6-3m

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AUCTION SALES
OF
GOVERNMENT PROPERTY
IN THE
STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA.

COTTON BALES OF HORSES, MULES, ARMY [illegible] Wagons, Harness and other government property will make sales from time to time at the principal points throughout the State.

These sales will afford farmers excellent opportunities to obtain [illegible] to any class of animals they desire for farm use.

Each sale will embrace a variety of stock, including [illegible] and Mules of every class. A few very large mules, thoroughly broken to harness, and [illegible] will be offered at each sale.

The [illegible] stock is purchased [illegible] have been presented for [illegible] Government for cash at these [illegible] credits, with ample security, to [illegible] who are depending on their [illegible] may be retained [illegible] large profit after the crops [illegible]

[illegible] during the months of September [illegible] appearing in this column as soon [illegible]

[illegible] Order No. 34, 1865, under [illegible] D. A. Q. M. Sale to [illegible] commence from [illegible] Day.

[illegible] Thursday and [illegible] 5th, 1865—under [illegible] A. Q. M. Sale to [illegible]

[illegible] Wednesday, Thursday [illegible] and 6th, 1865, [illegible] E. Day, A. Q. M.

[illegible] Thursday [illegible] 12th, 1865, [illegible] E. Day, A. Q. M. Sale to [illegible]

CUTLER'S BUILDING,
[illegible] has been leased to [illegible] and as I now wish [illegible] will confer a favor [illegible]

J. L. PENNINGTON.

DAILY PROGRESS.

FRIDAY, OCT. 6, 1865.

AUTHORIZED AGENTS FOR THE PROGRESS.

The following gentlemen are authorized to act as Agents for the Progress in their several localities; and they will receive and transmit subscriptions and advertisements at our published rates:

Vogtal & McKeithan, "Times" office, Newbern, N. C.
J. J. Whitaker, Goldsboro', N. C.
T. J. Whitaker, Wilmington, N. C.
Misses A. Smith, Salisbury.
M. L. Brown, New Hill, Wake county, N. C.
S. M. Pettengill & Co., 37 Park row, New York city, and 10 State street, Boston, Mass.

Other agents will be announced as soon as the arrangements can be made.

Where there are no agents persons can send money by mail. No paper sent until the subscription is paid for.

STELLA! STELLA!

I

Where shall we turn, if not to Thee?
Stella! Stella!
Star of the wilderness, wave of Sea,
Stella! Stella!
Hope of the Ages that were, or shall be,
Stella! Stella!

II

'Tis writ on the earth and 'tis writ on the wave,
Stella! Stella!
That thou, glorious star, art mighty to save,
Stella! Stella!
From Sin and from death, and a watery grave,
Stella! Stella!

III

Darkness and Terror lie crouched in our way,
Stella! Stella!
Yield us not up to the monsters a prey,
Stella! Stella!
Shine! and all danger will up and away,
Stella! Stella!

It should be understood that all contracts in the interest of the United States postal service by steamboats have been disposed of. The rapidity with which mail routes are being opened in the late rebelled States is wonderful, and will be most satisfactory to the thousands of Northern jobbers, who are desirous of building up their trade in the South, and to that end are impatient to transmit their business circulars through the mails broadcast. Already some enterprising firms have made application to be allowed the privilege of providing themselves from the books of the Department with lists of the Post offices lately established in these States, that they may advertise themselves prominently in each locality designated.

The Alabama Convention on Friday passed an ordinance, by a vote of 50 to 16, which practically abolishes the right of admission of negro testimony in courts of justice in all difficulties arising between negroes themselves, or between whites and negroes. This is to continue until the adjournment of the next Legislature, giving that body the privilege of making the organic law of Alabama.

Gov. Sharkey, of Mississippi, has issued a proclamation, accepting the proposition of Col. Thom— transferring the right to try cases involving the rights of freemen from the Freedmen's Bureau to the civil courts, provided that no distinction shall be made in the administration of justice on account of color.

During the session of the Wirz Commission on Saturday, several witnesses for the defense were examined. Supœnas have been issued for Gen. Lee, Johnson, Howell Cobb and Ex Governor Brown, to testify for the prisoner. It is thought the trial will be prolonged for several weeks.

Extensive fires are raging in the woods in Massachusetts. Near Attleborough the flames swept over a valuable tract of woodland several miles in extent, mostly covered with oak and maple. Not less than 1,000 acres have suffered more or less damage.

National Banks in operation—1,573.

It is understood that Maj. Gen Slocum has tendered his resignation to Gen. Thomas, and pending the acceptance has received leave of absence to be present during the political canvass in New York. He has arrived in New York, and will soon commence active canvassing.

The Atlanta (Ga.) papers are in exstacies over an arrangement made between the railroad companies of Georgia, Alabama and Tennessee, by which corn will hereafter be transported to Nashville much more cheaply and expeditiously than it has heretofore been.

The stump of the famous tree cut down by bullets at Spottsylvania Court House last May has been appropriately mounted and placed upon the grounds at the War Department at Washington, as indisputable evidence of the truth of a statement which has been generally discredited in reference to the terrible storm of lead in the Second corps' front during the 2d of May. The stump measures nearly 3 feet in diameter, and is presented to the War Department by General Miles, who commanded a division of the Second corps during the eventful Spottsylvania days.

General Baker, the government detective, has unearthed a scheme which embraced the robbery of a large amount of government funds from the Post Office Paymaster's safe at Lynchburg. No less a person than Brigadier General J. C. Briscoe, of the Two Hundred and Ninth Pennsylvania Volunteers, who has commanded the post at Lynchburg since the surrender, has been arrested on the charge, together with A. W. Lackey, sutler of the post.—General Briscoe is an Irishman. The plot appears to have been laboratorily conceived and only foiled through Captain Alberger, to whom the secret was confided, giving information to the government.—Lackey himself took the impression of the safe key, and sent Lackey to Philadelphia to get the keys made. When the day came for carrying the scheme, detectives were on the watch.—They saw Briscoe unlock the safe, load himself and with coin and greenbacks, then followed him to his office, and arrested him in the very act of secreting his ill-gotten booty.

The President has cleared his desk of all pardon applications, he having granted nearly fifteen hundred in the past week. An inspection of these lists shows the names to belong almost entirely to the poor class, with very few of political prominence. Among them are Ex-Senator Badger, of North Carolina, Ex Congressman M. Q. Jones, of South Carolina, Duncan McRae, formerly colonel in the rebel army and afterward cotton agent in Europe. After the wholesale amnesty there is no longer any fee for a thousand or more Southern gentlemen coming here on expense. Arrangements have been made which will result in materially lessening the crowd which daily surges through the ante chambers and halls of the Executive mansion awaiting interviews with the President. Instead of being admitted to the President's room to learn whether their pardons are granted, they will be referred to a list of all pardons granted each day, which will be properly posted in the main upper hall, and which can be consulted by every applicant without interrupting the public business. The President will hereafter see only such as he desires to.

POSTMASTER.—Mr. Wyatt Lineter has been appointed Postmaster for Statesville.—*Statesville Express.*

A very protracted drouth is prevailing in this section, rendering the earth too hard to plow for wheat sowing.—*Ibid.*

Scraton! Scraton! Scraton!

SCRATON'S OINTMENT

WILL CURE THE ITCH IN 48 HOURS!

Also cures SALT RHEUM, ULCERS, CHILBLAINS and all ERUPTIONS OF THE SKIN. Price 50 cents. For sale by all druggists.

By sending 50 cents to WEEKS & POTTER, Sole Agents, 170 Washington street, Boston, Mass., it will be forwarded by mail, free of postage, to any part of the United States.

sept21 tf

SATCHELOR'S HAIR DYE!

The Original and Best in the World! The only true and perfect Hair Dye. Harmless, reliable and instantaneous. Produces immediately a splendid Black or natural Brown, without injuring the hair or skin. Remedies all effects of bad dyes. Sold by all Druggists. The genuine is signed William A. Batchelor. Also,

RENEWING EXTRACT OF MILLEFLEURS for Restoring and Beautifying the Hair.

aug14 1y CHARLES BATCHELOR, New York.

COLGATE & CO.

Beg to inform their customers that they still continue the manufacture of their various styles of Family and Toilet Soaps, Starch, and Candles.

COLGATE & CO.,
y31-3m Nos. 55 & 55 John St., New York.

Rags! Rags!!—Two cents a pound will be paid for clean Cotton and Linen Rags, in large or small quantities, at the PROGRESS OFFICE.

PHOTOGRAPH —AND— FINE ART GALLERY.

The subscriber would very respectfully inform the citizens of North Carolina that he has opened a first class

PHOTOGRAPH GALLERY

in the City of Raleigh, on Main street, at Hunt's old stand, where he is prepared to execute all kinds of

PICTURES

known in his line, from the smallest miniature to a life size portrait in oil.

Persons at a distance having pictures of any description may send and have them photographed to any size, and colored in oil or water colors, by sending color of hair, complexion, &c.

ALL WORK WARRENTED

to give satisfaction and to be as good as any made anywhere. The subscriber is determined that the citizens of North Carolina shall have no excuse or disposition to send work, in his line, out of the State. A call is solicited, whether pictures are desired or not, over Mr. Grausman's store, Main street.

Oct 4 3m J. W. WATSON.

B. F. GRADY, EXCHANGE BROKER, RALEIGH, N. C.

Will pay the highest market rates for Stocks, Bonds, Northern Exchange, Gold and Silver Coin, Bank Notes &c

☞ Call and see me before you sell.
☞ Office 13 Fayetteville st., in the store of L. E Hearst, Esq. Oct 3-1w*

44 FAYETTEVILLE STREET, RALEIGH, N. C.

We invite special attention of Purchasers to our large and interesting stock of

MISCELLANEOUS HARDWARE,

Wooden Ware,
Willow Ware,
Crockery Ware,
Glass Ware,
China Ware,
Pot and Hollow Ware,
Stone Ware,
Tin Ware,
Iron and Steel,
Buggy Material,
Bridles,
Saddles,
Harness,
Collars, &c.,
Lamp Lanterns
Oils,
Paints,
Varnishes,
and
Brushes.

Also

FAMILY GROCERIES.

In fact for anything in the

HOUSE KEEPING LINE

Call at 44 Fayetteville Street.

D. T. CARRAWAY,
Oct 5 tf With East & Lewis

J. Q. A. BARHAM. W. K. BARHAM.

NEW FIRM.

The undersigned have associated themselves for the purpose of establishing in Raleigh an

AUCTION AND COMMISSION HOUSE

and General Agency for selling and buying property of all kinds, collecting claims, and transacting all sorts of business.

One of the firm being a practising lawyer, we are prepared to give legal advice, examine and adjust titles, draw conveyances, and attend to professional business generally, both in and out of the courts.

The name of the firm is

BARHAM BROTHERS,
Oct 5 tf Office two doors above Progress Office

DR. B. F. GARDNER,

(Formerly of Texas.)

Would respectfully offer his professional services to the citizens of Raleigh and surrounding country.

Office at the residence of Mr. Henry Pennington, near North Carolina depot. sept14 2m*

CALL AND GET ONE OF

RICHARDSON'S GOLD CIRCULARS

GIVING THE PRICE OF GOLD

EVERY DAY DURING THE WAR.

If you own any Person—GET ONE.
If any person owes you—GET ONE.

Send one cent of the sixteen receipts of TWENTY-FIVE CENTS. Address

W. B. RICHARDSON,
Raleigh, N. C.

jy16-tf

MILLSBORO' N. C. MILITARY ACADEMY.

THE EIGHTH ACADEMIC YEAR OF THIS INSTITUTION will begin on MONDAY, the 2d day of October next. The Academic year, of forty-four weeks, will be as heretofore, divided into two sessions, the second year of the Academy, beginning on the first Monday in January, 1866.

Terms: One Hundred and Five (105) for the first three months, PAYABLE IN ADVANCE. This charge will cover all expenses for board, fuel, lights, washing, tuition, use of books, &c. Each student will furnish his own bedding, towels, &c. Each student will furnish his own bedding, towels, &c. Each student will furnish his own bedding, towels, &c.

Sept 15 1m

Raleigh Standard, Charlotte Democrat, Dispatch and Journal, Progress, Charlotte Democrat, Dispatch and Journal, Wilmington, Petersburg Express copy twice a week for 4 weeks, and send bills to this office.

NEW YORK ADVERTISEMENTS.

SAFFORD, MORSE & CO.,
No. 20 Cliff street, New York,
COMMISSION MERCHANTS.

Particular attention paid to the consignments of Cotton. Naval Stores, and all kinds of Produce, for which Liberal Cash Advances will be made.

ALSO, MANUFACTURERS OF PRINTING PAPER, and dealers in all kinds of paper and paper stock, as Rags, Rope, Bagging, Bagging Cuttings, Shavings, Twine, Bags, Junk, Metals, &c.

REFERENCES:

IMPORTERS & TRADERS BANK, New York.
HON. A. J. HOPE, Cor. Greenwich & Warren sts., New York.
S. B. CHATON, 56 Jenkins, New York.
J. A. & J. ADGER & Co., Charleston, S. C.
FIRST NATIONAL BANK, Norfolk, Va.
PETER H. WHITEHURST, Norfolk, Va.
R. H. LEHMAN, Newbern, N. C.
COL. D. HEATON, Treasury Agent, Newbern, N. C.
J. S. STEPHENSON, Newbern, N. C.
L. D. H. BELL, Beaufort, N. C.
COL. S. T. CARROW, Beaufort, N. C.
Oct 3 tf

NEW SKIRT FOR 1865.

The Great Invention of the Age in

Hoop Skirts.

J. W. BRADLEY'S NEW PATENT DUPLEX ELLIPTIC, (OR DOUBLE) SPRING SKIRT.

This invention consists of DOUBLE (that is two) Elliptic Pure Refined Steel Springs, ingeniously braided tightly and firmly together, side to side, making the toughest, most flexible, elastic and durable Spring ever used. They seldom break or break, like the Single Springs, and consequently preserve their perfect and beautiful shape more than twice as long as any Single Spring Skirt that ever has or can be made.

The good full flexibility and great comfort and pleasure to any lady wearing the Duplex Elliptic Skirt will be experienced particularly in all crowded Assemblies, Operas, Carriages, Railroad Cars, Church Pews, Arm Chairs, for Promenade and Home Dress, as the Skirt can be folded when in use to occupy a small place as easily and conveniently as a Silk or Muslin Dress.

A Lady having enjoyed the Pleasure, Comfort and Great Convenience of wearing the Duplex Elliptic Steel Spring Skirt for a single day will never afterwards willingly dispense with their use. For Children, Misses and Young Ladies they are superior to all other.

The Hoops are covered with 2 ply double twisted thread and will wear twice as long as the Single yarn covering which is used on all Single Steel Hoop Skirts. The three bottom rods on every Skirt are also Double Steel, and twice or double covered to prevent the covering from wearing off the rods when dragging down stairs, stone steps, &c., &c., which they are constantly subject to when in use.

All are made of the new and elegant Corded Tapes, and are the best quality in every part, giving to the wearer the most graceful and perfect shape possible and are unquestionably the lightest, most desirable comfortable and economical Skirt ever made.

WEST'S, BRADLEY & CARY, (late J. L. & J. O. West,) Proprietors of the Invention, and sole manufacturers, 97 Chambers and 79 & 81 Reade Streets, New York.

For sale in all first-class stores in this City, and throughout the United States and Canada, Havana de Cuba, Mexico, South America and the West Indies.

☞ Inquire for the Duplex Elliptic (or double) Spring Skirt. May 10-tf

SWEPSON, MENDENHALL & CO.

GENERAL

COMMISSION MERCHANTS,

FOR THE SALE OF

TOBACCO, RAW COTTON, COTTON YARNS, CLOTHS, AND NAVAL STORES,

79 Pearl Street, New York.

Orders Solicited for the Purchase of Goods.

GEO'R H. SWEPSON, New York City.
SAM'L G. MURPHY, New York City.
URIAH P. LINDSELL, President Farmer's Bank, Greensboro', N. C.
THOMAS J. SWEPSON, Company's Shops, N. C.
DAN'L WORTH, Company Shops, N. C.
GEO. W. SWEPSON, New River P. O., N. C.

*** Liberal cash advances made on consignments in hand.

je 27 6m

READ BROTHERS & CO., STRAW GOODS, HATS, CAPS, Etc.

380 BROADWAY,

NEW YORK.

W. B. SYMMES.

June 1 6m*

PETERSBURG ADVERTISEMENTS

J. VENABLE. T. D. WILLIAMSON. LUCIUS GREEN.

J. E. VENABLE & CO., Wholesale Grocers, AND COMMISSION MERCHANTS

FOR THE SALE OF

TOBACCO, COTTON, WHEAT, &C.,

AND FOR THE SALE AND PURCHASE OF

Country Produce.

Also Agents for the sale of the celebrated brand CARO INA BELLE SCOTCH SNUFF,

No. 2 Iron Front Sycamore street,

PETERSBURG, VA.

☞ Will give strict attention to the purchase of Goods not in their line.

☞ Liberal cash advances made on produce in hand.

sep. 25 3m

ROBT. A. MARTIN. ROBT. TANNAHILL.

MARTIN & TANNAHILL,

129 Sycamore street, PETERSBURG, VA.,

Will give prompt personal attention to the sale of

TOBACCO, COTTON, WHEAT, CORN, FLOUR, BACON, &C.

And respectfully solicit consignments from their old friends and the public generally.

We also FILL ORDERS FOR GOODS on the most favorable cash terms. aug7 3m

ALES.

MACPHERSON & DOVALD SMITH,
(Late styled Smith & Brother.)
New York.

BREWERS OF
EAST INDIA AND BITTER PALE ALES,
FOR CITY AND SOUTHERN USE.

These Ales are of superior quality, brewed with great care, element, nutritive and strengthening, and can be relied on for purity.

[illegible]

CAUTION.

[illegible]

THE PRESBYTERIAN.

[illegible]

Oct 6-3t*

NEWBERN ADVERTISEMENTS.

HARVEY & HUNTER,

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DEALERS IN

FAMILY GROCERIES, DOMESTIC, HATS, SHOES, CUTLERY, CROCKERY, LIQUORS, &c.

Are receiving their stock weekly from Steamer from New York and Baltimore.

☞ GIVE ME A CALL. ☜

jy 14 3m

LEOPOLD BAER,

MIDDLE STREET,

(BETWEEN POLLOCK AND BROAD,)

NEWBERN, N. C.

Keeps constantly on hand one of the largest stocks of DRY GOODS, CLOTHING, BOOTS AND SHOES, GROCERIES, &c., at

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL,

to be found in North Carolina.

He has just moved to his large and commodious

NEW STORE,

where his present stock can be disposed to advantage; and he invites his old customers and the public to give him a call. jy 14 3m

C. W. ROSE & CO.,

WHOLESALE DEALERS IN

WINES, LIQUORS, TEAS, COFFEE, SUGAR, ASSORTED GROCERIES, DOMESTIC AND PROVISIONS,

CRAVEN STREET,

(BETWEEN SOUTH FRONT AND POLLOCK,)

Newbern, N. C.

☞ Merchants and Traders sending orders to be shipped by express, will have them promptly filled at slight advance on New York prices. jy 17 3m

HOUGH & CO.,

(Late W. C. Hamilton & Co.,)

Corner South Front and Middle Streets,

Newbern, N. C.

WHOLESALE DEALERS IN

GROCERIES, PROVISIONS, CROCKERY, FURNITURE AND HARDWARE.

jy 14 6m

Leland, Biglow & Co.,

COMMISSION

—AND—

FORWARDING MERCHANTS,

—AND—

Cotton Factors,

AND DEALERS IN

BAGGING, ROPE, TWINE

AND OTHER GOODS SUITABLE FOR

Cotton Planters,

POLLOCK STREET,

(Near East Front St.,)

NEWBERN, N. C.

jy 14 tf

Borland, Biglow & Co.,

COMMISSION MERCHANTS

IMPORTERS AND DEALERS IN

BAGS & BAGGING,

NO. 7 BEAVER STREET,

NEW YORK.

—:o:—

Liberal CASH ADVANCES made on consignments of COTTON, NAVAL STORES and other MERCHANDISE to the above House, by

LELAND, BIGLOW & CO.,

POLLOCK ST., NEAR EAST FRONT ST.,

NEWBERN, N. C.

jy 14 tf

NOTICE TO COTTON PLANTERS.

NEWBERN STEAM

COTTON GIN COMPANY.

THE COMPANY HAVING MADE LARGE ADDITIONS to their works and erected large Warehouses are prepared to Gin, Press, Bale and Store Cotton on very favorable terms the coming season, and would call the attention of Cotton Growers to the fact that in consequence of the low price of cotton, our prices will be greatly reduced from those of last season; and they will feel happy in their interest to give us a call. We would respectfully solicit their patronage.

LELAND, BIGLOW & CO.,
Corner Pollock and East Front Sts.,
jy 14 tf Newbern, N. C.

R. J. MENNINGER

WHOLESALE DRUGGIST,

CORNER OF POLLOCK AND MIDDLE STS.,

NEWBERN, N. C.

(The Middle Building and I Story.)

y16 3m

WHOLESALE GROCERS

[illegible]

W. S. Rayner, Baltimore, Md.
McDonald & Irby, Lynchburg, Va.;

jy16-3m

NEWBERN ADVERTISEMENTS.

PRESSON & DILLINGHAM,

DRUGGISTS AND APOTHECARIES

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DEALERS IN

Fine Drugs, Medicines, Chemicals, PERFUMERY, ETC.,

BROAD STREET, NEWBERN, N. C.

Oct 3-1y

Dr. E. S. Primrose. J. P. Dillingham.

P. MENWIN. WM. S. WALKER.

P. MENWIN & CO.,

WHOLESALE DEALERS IN

FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC LIQUORS AND WINES,

GROCERIES,

BOOTS, SHOES, HATS AND CAPS, CLOTHING,

AND

NOTIONS,

South Front street, opposite the Gaston House,

NEWBERN, N. C.

All Goods warrated as represented.

All orders carefully attended to.

A call from the trade is respectfully solicited.

sept26 1m

FOR LIVERPOOL DIRECT.

THE A 1 AMERICAN SHIP BENJAMIN ADAMS, Francis Nas commander, burthen 2,000 tons, capacity 4,000 bales cotton. Is now ready to receive freight at Morehead City, N. C., for the above port. For freight or pass ge apply to

HUGHES & DILL,
New Berne.
GEO. W. DILL,
sept27 1w Morehead City.

GEORGE L. WADSWORTH,

"Home again" at the old stand, the

EMMET CUTHBERT STORE,

WITH

Hulbert & McLean,

Cor Pollock and Middle Sts., NEW BERN,

And would be glad to "meet old friends once more."

All orders from a distance promptly attended to.

sept25-1m

PEOPLES' LINE STEAMERS.

(Carrying the U. S. Mail,)

Inland Route for

NORFOLK,
RICHMOND,
BALTIMORE,
WASHINGTON,
PHILADELPHIA,
And NEW YORK

THE STEAMERS

ARGO,	Captain	WILLIS TILLET
WASHINGTON IRVING,	"	JOHN HUGH.
COCKLAND,	"	WILLIAMS.
GAZELLE,	"	ROBERT BYARS
NEW BOAT,	"	M. SLACUM.

One of the above steamers will leave the GASTON WHARF, Newbern, N. C., every Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday, at 8 a. m. Returning will leave NORFOLK Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays, on the arrival of the boats from Baltimore.

FARE:

From New Berne to Norfolk,	$10 00
" " " " Richmond,	17 50
" " " " Baltimore,	16 00
" " " " Philadelphia,	20 00
" " " " New York,	24 00

Passengers by this route can reach New York in forty hours from New Berne, avoiding all sea dangers.

For freight or passage apply at the office at HULIFSON'S Store, corner of South Front and Middle streets.

Government transportation received on this line.

GEORGE OLNEY,
aug14-tf Proprietor.

Sept 4-3m No. 35, Craven St., New Bern, N. C.

8 9 1 0

Mammoth Boot,

SIGN OF THE

Nason & Slayner,

Direct from the Manufacturers.

Brushes Blacking, and Shoe-laces in quantities to suit Country Merchants and Dealers are invited to call and examine the stock.

BOOTS & SHOES,

Are just opening a Store of

8 9 1 0

Sign of the Mammoth Boot,

NASON & SLAYNER,

Hulbert & McLean,

Have removed to the well known

EMMET CUTHBERT STORE,

Corner of Pollock and Middle Sts.,

NEW BERN, N. C.,

And have opened a very large and fresh stock of

DRY GOODS,

CLOTHING, BOOTS AND SHOES,

HATS AND CAPS,

AND

GENTS' FURNISHING GOODS,

Which they will sell at WHOLESALE OR RETAIL, at

REASONABLE PRICES!

WE also are prepared to receive Consignments of COTTON and OTHER PRODUCTS, Make liberal advancements upon the same and ship to the New York market.

☞ The highest market price and prompt returns guaranteed in all cases.

REMEMBER THE PLACE:

Hulbert & McLean,

At the large Brick Store,

Corner of Pollock and Middle Streets.

New Bern, Aug. 1, 1865-3m

HUGHES & DILL,

Commission & Shipping Merchants,

Newbern, N. C.

☞ CONSIGNMENTS OF COTTON, NAVAL STORES and Produce, will have our prompt attention.

Agents for Murray's line of Steamships to New York, and sailing vessels for Baltimore and Philadelphia.

E. J. Hughes, Newbern. G. W. Dill, Morehead City.

jy 8-tf

TELEGRAPHIC.

ASSOCIATED PRESS REPORTS.

New Applicants for Pardon.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 5 10 p. m.—The President having disposed of nearly or quite all applications for pardon, up to the 1st inst., new subjects for his clemency are pouring into the Attorney General's office.

Among the very latest are Gen. Peck. Robert Ould, late Confederate exchange agent, and Thomas Watts, of Alabama, late Attorney General of the Davis government.

The Fenians in Council—A General Congress of the Order Called

WASHINGTON, Oct. 5.—The Central Council of the Fenian Brotherhood now in session in this city have called a special General Congress of the entire organization in the United States.

Episcopal Convention.

PHILADELPHIA, Oct 5.—The Episcopal Convention reassembled this morning Texas and North Carolina are the only Southern Dioceses yet represented.

Serious Disturbance Last Night.

The Wilmington Herald of yesterday morning says:—Last night about half past 12 o'clock, a disturbance occurred on North Water street, between the police and some negro soldiers. Two shots were fired at the policemen without any damage having been done, although in the melee both felt the weight of a sabre bayonet, one of their hands having been cut pretty badly. An excited negro fired a gun at some one near the corner of Front and Princess street, but at whom no one could decide.

The police at first engaged were Messrs. Coley and Andrews, the latter of whom has a very severe wound. Mr. Andrews was surrounded at one time by six of the soldiers, while engaged in carrying one of their number to the lock up, which was nevertheless accomplished, and it was at this time that his pistol was wrested from him. After putting the man in prison, and while returning for assistance to arrest the others, they were fired on when near the City Hotel, by one of the gang, but fortunately without injuring either. The report of the gun called together quite a number of the police, and they immediately started in search of the rascals, but they had escaped. Some half dozen made their appearance while on the search upon some trifling pretext, but they were not disturbed, although the object was perfectly apparent. These fellows were all thought to be in liquor.

Railroad Accident.

The Newbern Times of the 4th says:—An accident occurred on the Atlantic and North Carolina Railroad yesterday morning, by which one man lost his life and five others were wounded. It appears that a construction train was backing up to a station near Newbern, at the rate of about 8 miles per hour. Mr. James Riley, the conductor, was on the rear car flagging the train, and discovering a stick of wood on the track, it is supposed he jumped off and tried to remove it. In doing so, he was caught under the car and the entire train passed over him, killing him instantly and mutilating his body in a terrible manner. Five others were wounded by the train being thrown from the track.

The Colored Troops.

The Washington *Star*, of yesterday, says there is every reason to believe that the colored troops now stationed in the Southern States will be speedily withdrawn and mustered out of the service. The same paper says:

The statement that Gens. Lee, Johnston, and other prominent rebel officers had been subpœnaed as witnesses for the defence in the trial of Captain Wirz, is premature. No such steps have yet been authorized.

The *Vedette*, a Colorado paper, says that two men who were hanged near Gibson's Ferry, en route to Montana, a few weeks ago, for having counterfeit gold dust in their possession, are now believed to be wholly innocent. They had received the dust in good faith from some one else, thinking it to be genuine. The case of these unfortunate men should be held up as a warning to all who would resort to so desperate a remedy as that of lynch law.

A terrific storm passed over Grand Chemere, in Louisiana, a few days ago, doing immense damage. The people living in adjoining counties are preparing to rescue the victims. It is supposed that the inhabitants of the place, amounting to several hundreds, have been submerged by back water from the Gulf.

The Washington *Star* says: "In order to facilitate the work of the President in preparing his message to Congress, the heads of several of the bureaus of the government are already making preparations to begin the work of preparing their final statements of the operations of the different branches of the government under their control.—The clerks of the Treasury Department are now working from an early hour in the morning until late at night, so as to finish up such business as may have accumulated, and complete the records of the department."

Gov. Andrew of Massachusetts is informed by letter from Mr. Mercer, Agent for Washington Territory, that the sailing of his ship with female emigrants is delayed until Saturday, the 7th of October.

A dispatch from Jackson, Miss., says: "The gap in the New Orleans Road which extended two miles south of this city, was closed to day. Down trains from Canton now run through to Brookhaven."

General Howard has returned to Washington from Virginia, preparatory to visiting other points in the South to investigate the condition of the freedmen.

During the past week $7,906,540 in Certificates of Indebtedness were redeemed, and $409,616 40 in mutilated currency destroyed at Washington.

The Boston Journal reports that Gen. Couch is likely to decline the Democratic nomination for Governor.

It is understood that after the trial of Capt. Wirz is ended, and all the facts connected with the Andersonville prison ascertained, there will be an investigation of the conduct of the Salisbury and other prisons of the South in which Union prisoners were confined and maltreated.

MONEY AND STOCK MARKET.

CORRECTED BY JOHN G. WILLIAMS, BROKER.

Prices of North Carolina Bank Notes.

Bank of North Carolina, 85; Bank of Cape Fear 35; Bank of Charlotte, 25; Bank of Lexington, 25 Bank of Roxborough, 35; Bank of Wadesborough, 20; Bank of Thomasville, 20; Bank of Wilmington, 20; Bank of Commerce, 20; Bank of Washington, 15; Bank of Fayetteville, 15; Bank of Clarendon, 15; Bank of Yanceyville, 15; Miners' and Planters' Bank, 30; Farmer's Bank, Greensborough, 30; Commercial Bank, Wilmington, 15; Merchants' Bank, Newbern, 30; Greensborough Mutual, 15; Gold, 140; Silver 135; Old Coupons, 87½; Rail Road Coupons, 40}

HOTEL ARRIVALS.

AT THE YARBOROUGH HOUSE.

October 5th.

J L Bridges, Edgecombe; Mabel Jordan, Greene Co; Wm Smith, Wilmington; G Grunewald, Goldsboro; J F Carnie, W L Downer, Newbern; G O Vanmeering, Wilmington; J W Clegg, Leesville; Gen Pitman, Edgecombe; J W Primrose, U S Navy, Newbern; J A Bennett, N C; J G Rhodes, Wayne; W Hall, Beaufort; Jas Dunlop, W C Johnson, Petersburg; J S Wilson, Richmond; S A Plummer, Petersburg; J J Young, Hertford; O Wooten, Ann McCloy, Moseley Hall; W J Atkins, N C; S F Wilder, W F Singleton, Lenoxburg; Col C D Hall, Wilmington; C C Pool, Elizabeth City; J M Pugh, Haw River

AT THE EXCHANGE HOTEL.

October 5th.

C H Stevens, U S M S R—Jos Hamilton, N C; Jos Fontier, Beaufort; Miss Bell Patterson, Newbern; D H Lents, Goldsboro; Ed E Paulding, Washington D C; Jno D Williams, Fayetteville; Chas H Dow, Greensboro; J J Stewart, Salisbury; W H Herbert, Fort Hembree; Dr Wm Ogle, Salisbury; B B Vassels, D L Way, Newbern; Samuel Wallace, W H Harrison, Goldsboro; P Files, P Mann, W J Robertson, Beaufort; S L Fryer, Barney Burger, Barring Moller, Beaufort; M Wood, Morehead; W H S Sweet, Utica N Y; J L Michalls, Henry Kline, J W Crawford, N Y; Jno D Hughes, Guste Levinson, Richmond; Newton E Kent, Akron Ohio; N Murray, U S M S R; Lt Lillivan, Military Con

MONEY SAVED

BY

COMING EARLY,

COMING LATE,

AND

COMING ALL THE TIME,

TO BUY

J. KINSEY'S

NEW GOODS

OF THE

Latest Styles.

I have just returned from New York with a large and well selected stock of Staple and Fancy Dry Goods, Boots and Shoes, Hats and Caps, Hardware, Groceries and Crockery, which I offer for sale at the lowest prices.

Country Merchants are respectfully invited to call and examine my assortment of goods in store. I have interested in my business an agent in New York, who will purchase at all times, additional goods required, at the lowest wholesale prices. Therefore, I can make it for your interest to buy of me any small amount of goods you may want.

J. KINSEY.

RALEIGH, N. C., Fayetteville st. sept 22-tf

FOR SALE, AT A BARGAIN.

1 MORGAN STALLION, 5 YEARS OLD, VERY handsome and delightful saddle horse, will go in harness. Inquire of Baker, Cowper & Co., at Eastmead, Edwards & Co.'s Stables, or of Randall & Co., Exchange Hotel. Oct 3-1w

SOMETHING GOOD TO SMOKE AND DRINK.

1000 BOTTLES VERY BEST OLD BOURBON Whisky.

10,000 Prime Havana Segars, a genuine article.

1 Barrel Superior Apple Brandy, *not hard to take.*

Received and for sale at

Oct 3-tf B. P. WILLIAMSON & CO.

AUCTION, AUCTION, AUCTION.

WE HAVE FITTED UP OVER OUR STORE, large Auction Rooms, where we will receive Goods and have weekly auctions. Merchants and others having remnants and packages of goods that they wish to realize on at once, would do well to put them in our hands

B. P. WILLIAMSON & CO.,

sept27-tf Com. Merchants & Auctioneers.

TO PRINTERS.

A FIRST-RATE NO. 3 WASHINGTON HAND Press for sale, nearly as good as new. Price $100 The price for a new one is $300. Will be sold as above if applied for immediately. Apply to

J. L. PENNINGTON,

Sept. 2-tf. Progress Office.

McCOMBIE & CHILD,

Commission Merchants.

No 11 Water Street, New York.

Liberal advances made on Cotton, Naval Stores, &c

HULBERT & McLEAN, Agents,

sept18 3m New Berne, N. C.

PRINTING.

PROGRESS

JOB OFFICE!

TWO POWER PRESSES

AND OVER

ONE HUNDRED FONTS OF TYPE!

By the accession to our establishment of an entire Printing Office, we now have the largest and most complete

JOB PRINTING OFFICE

in the State, and we solicit work.

WE HAVE A

GORDON JOBBER

and a large

CYLINDER POWER PRESS,

both fast and in excellent order; and with our enlarged facilities we flatter ourselves we can do all kinds of printing as well, and as cheap, as any establishment in the country.

We are prepared to print

HAND BILLS,	SHOW BILLS,
POSTERS,	CIRCULARS,
BILL HEADS,	TICKETS,
CARDS,	WEDDING TICKETS,
BLANKS,	CATALOGUES,
PAMPHLETS,	LETTER HEADS,
PROGRAMMES,	&c., &c., &c.

We have competent workmen and prompt means and dispatch may be relied on in all cases, and we ask a trial from all who have printing to do.

fy10 J. L. PENNINGTON & CO.

COTTON, COTTON, COTTON.

WANTED TO BUY, for Montgomery, 50 to 100 bale good COTTON. It will be to the interest of parties holding Cotton to call on the undersigned.

aug14-tf W. & L. E. FOSTER.

Dr. Helmbold's Fluid Extract Buchu.

For Weakness arising from Indiscretion, Habits of Dissipation, Excesses, or Impurities of the Blood, which are accompanied by the many distressing symptoms, which will be found, Indisposition to Exertion, Loss of Memory, Wakefulness, Horror of Disease, or Forebodings of Evil; in fact, Universal Lassitude, Prostration, and Inability to enter into the enjoyments of society.

The Constitution, once affected with Organic Weakness, requires the aid of Medicine to strengthen and invigorate the system, which HELMBOLD'S EXTRACT BUCHU invariably does. If no treatment is submitted to, Consumption or Insanity ensues.

HELMBOLD'S FLUID EXTRACT BUCHU,

In affections peculiar to "FEMALES," is unequaled by any other preparation, as in Chlorosis or Retention, Painfulness, or Suppression of Customary Evacuations, Ulcerated or Schirrous State of the Uterus, and all complaints incident to the sex, whether arising from habits of dissipation, imprudence in, or the decline or change in life.

HELMBOLD'S FLUID EXTRACT BUCHU

AND

IMPROVED ROSE WASH,

Will radically exterminate from the system Diseases arising from Habits of Dissipation at *little expense, little or no change in diet, no inconvenience or exposure; completely superseding those unpleasant and dangerous remedies, Copaiva and Mercury* in all these diseases.

USE HELMBOLD'S

FLUID EXTRACT BUCHU,

In all Diseases of these organs, whether existing in "Male" or "Female," from whatever cause originating, and *no matter how long standing*. It is pleasant in taste and odor, "*immediate*" in action, and more strengthening than any of the preparations of Bark or Iron.

Those suffering from Broken down or Delicate Constitutions, procure the remedy at once.

The reader must be aware that however slight may be the attack of the above diseases, it is certain to affect his Bodily Health, Mental Powers, and Happiness.

All the above diseases require the aid of a diuretic.

HELMBOLD'S EXTRACT BUCHU

Is the great Diuretic.

HELMBOLD'S HIGHLY CONCENTRATED

COMPOUND FLUID EXTRACT SARSAPARILLA,

For purifying the blood, removing all chronic constitutional diseases, arising from an impure state of the blood and the only reliable and effectual known remedy for the cure of Scrofula, Scald Head, Salt Rheum, Pains and Swellings of the Bones, Ulceration of the Throat and Legs, Blotches, Pimples on the Face, Tetter, Erysipelas, and all scaly eruptions of the skin,

AND BEAUTIFYING THE COMPLEXION.

Not a few of the worst disorders that affect mankind arise from the corruption that accumulates in the blood. Of all the discoveries that have been made to purge it out, none can equal in effect HELMBOLD'S COMPOUND EXTRACT OF SARSAPARILLA. It cleanses and renovates the blood, instills the vigor of health into the system, and purges out the humors which make disease. It stimulates the healthy functions of the body, and expells the disorders that grow and rankle in the blood. Such a remedy that could be relied on has long been sought for, and now for the first time, the public have one on which they can depend. Our space here does not admit of certificates to show its effects, but the trial of a single bottle will show the sick that it has virtues surpassing anything they have ever taken.

Two tablespoonfuls of the Extract of Sarsaparilla added to a pint of water is equal to the Lisbon Diet Drink, and one bottle is fully equal to a gallon of the Syrup of Sarsaparilla, or the decoction as usually made.

THESE EXTRACTS HAVE BEEN ADMITTED TO USE IN THE UNITED STATES ARMY, and are also in very general use in all the State HOSPITALS and PUBLIC SANITARY INSTITUTES throughout the land, as well as in private practices, and are considered as invaluable remedies.

See Medical Properties of Buchu,

FROM DISPENSATORY OF THE UNITED STATES,

See Professor DEWEE'S valuable works on the Practice of Physic.

See remarks made by Dr. EPHRAIM M'DOWELL, a celebrated Physician and Member of the Royal College of Surgeons, Ireland, and published in the Transactions of the King and Queen's Journal.

See *Medico Chirugical Review*, published by BENJAMIN TRAVERS, Fellow of Royal College of Surgeons.

See most of the late Standard Works of Medicine.

EXTRACT BUCHU,

"SARSAPARILLA,"

Sold by all Druggists.

PRINCIPAL DEPOT—

HEMBOLD'S

Drug and Chemical Warehouse,

594 BROADWAY, N. YORK.

sept8-1m

DRY GOODS.

GRAND FALL OPENING!

GRAY, KELLOGG & CO.,

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL HOUSE

(Old stand of S. H. YOUNG,)

Fayetteville street, Raleigh, N. C.,

Keep constantly on hand a large and well selected assortment of

Dry Goods.

BOOTS AND SHOES,

HATS AND CAPS,

Groceries, &c., &c.

Having made arrangements with prominent houses in New York, they are enabled to offer to the public at all times the

LATEST STYLES OF GOODS,

which they will sell at rates and prices as low as any establishment in the State. sept1-3m

Removal

TO W. L. POMEROY'S BOOKSTORE.

THE undersigned begs leave to inform the citizens of Raleigh that he has removed to the above named store, where he is daily receiving goods and offers them for sale cheap for cash—consisting of

Staple and Fancy Dry Goods,

Dress Trimmings and Ribbons.

Bleached and unbleached Domestic, Table Damask and Napkins, Irish Linen and Bird's Eye Diaper Jeans, Paper and Cotton Cambric,

Ladies,' Gents,' and Misses' BOOTS AND SHOES, HATS, BONNETS AND CAPS.

GENTS' FURNISHING GOODS.

Cutlery, Perfumery, Jewelry and Notions.

READY MADE CLOTHING,

for Gents, Youths and Boys.

M. ROSENBAUM,

W. L. Pomeroy's Book Store,

sept15-1m Fayetteville street, Raleigh, N. C.

Dental Notice.

THE subscriber respectfully informs the citizens of Raleigh and surrounding country that he has opened an office over P. P. Pescud's Drug Store, where he will be pleased to wait upon all who may favor him with their patronage. Particular attention paid to the preservation of the natural teeth. Artificial Teeth inserted on the most approved principles of practice.

J. H. CRAWFORD

aug15-tf

WANTED TO RENT,

A DWELLING HOUSE, in a healthy and central location. Apply to E. MAJOR, Fisk and Fanning Building, Fayetteville street. aug22-tf

THE BEST, MOST EXPEDITIOUS AND

Most Comfortable

ROUTE

From Charlotte

TO THE

Northern Cities,

VIA

North Carolina Railroad,

Raleigh & Gaston Railroad,

Petersburg & Weldon Railroad

AND THEIR

VARIOUS CONNECTIONS.

Passengers by this line will leave CHARLOTTE at 3 o'clock p. m., arrive at Raleigh 4.30 a. m. Leave RALEIGH 5 o'clock a. m; arrive at Gaston 12 a. m. Leave GASTON 1 p. m., arrive at Petersburg 6.30 p. m., and leave that night for Richmond and the north, or stay in Petersburg, get a good night's rest and take the cars for City Point, connecting with the James River steamers for northern points.

Passengers for western or southern points will leave Petersburg at 5.30 o'clock a. m., arrive at Gaston 11 a. m. Leave Gaston 11 a. m., arrive at Raleigh 7 p. m. Leave Raleigh at 7.40 p. m. and 6 a. m.

Passengers are respectfully requested to get tickets before entering the cars.

No trains on the Petersburg Rail Road on Sundays.

E. WILKES,

Eng. and Sup't N. C. R. R.

A. JOHNSON,

Sup't Raleigh & Gaston R. R.

R. M. DUNLOP,

aug21-tf Sup't Petersburg & Weldon R. R.

*** Raleigh Standard, Sentinel, Recorder, Salisbury Union Banner and Petersburg Express publish daily, Charlotte Democrat and Greensboro Patriot publish weekly, till forbid. A. J., Sup't R. & G. R. R.

NORTH CAROLINA RAILROAD.

Change of Time.

ON AND AFTER 7:40 P. M., Sunday, August 13th, 1865, Trains will run, until further orders, as follows:

GOING WEST:

MAIL TRAIN:

Leave	Raleigh,	7.40 P. M.
"	Greensboro,	2.17 A. M.
"	Salisbury,	6.45 "
Arrive	Charlotte,	10.10 "

ACCOMMODATION TRAIN:

Leave	Raleigh,	6.00 A. M.
"	Greensboro,	12.00 P. M.
"	Salisbury,	5 00 "
Arrive	Charlotte,	8.20 "

GOING EAST:

MAIL TRAIN:

Leave	Charlotte,	3.00 P. M.
"	Salisbury,	6 25 "
"	Greensboro,	10 15 "
Arrive	Raleigh,	4.30 A. M.

ACCOMMODATION TRAIN:

Leave	Charlotte,	5.25 A. M.
"	Salisbury,	9.00 "
"	Greensboro,	1.05 P. M.
Arrive	Raleigh,	7.20 "

MAIL TRAIN connects, east and west, with the Raleigh & Gaston train for Petersburg and the North and with the U. S. Military railroad for Goldsboro, Newbern, Morehead City and Wilmington.

FREIGHT TRAIN leaves Raleigh at 11 A. M., Charlotte 6.00 A. M.,—stopping at Company Shops over night.

The Mail Train only will run on Sunday. Passengers are notified to procure tickets before entering the trains, as additional fare will be collected.

E. WILKES,

aug12 tf Engineer and Sup't.

SCHEDULE

RALEIGH AND GASTON RAILROAD,

To take effect Tuesday, June 20, 1865.

GOING NORTH:

MAIL TRAIN:

Leave	Raleigh	5 00 A. M.
"	Mill Brook	5 25 "
"	Hunteville	5 40 "
"	Wake	6 13 "
"	Franklinton	7 06 "
"	Kittrell's	8 12 "
"	Henderson	8 53 "
"	Junction	9 20 "
"	Ridgeway	9 "
"	Warrenton	10 "
"	Macon	10 "
"	Littleton	11 "
"	Gaston	12 "
Arrive	Weldon	1 00 P. M.

GOING SOUTH:

MAIL TRAIN:

Leave	Weldon	10 00 A. M.
"	Gaston	11 00 "
"	Littleton	12 45 P. M.
"	Macon	1 24 "
"	Warrenton	1 57 "
"	Ridgeway	2 23 "
"	Junction	2 59 "
"	Henderson	3 32 "
"	Kittrell's	4 05 "
"	Franklinton	4 44 "
"	Wake	5 32 "
"	Hunteville	6 02 "
"	Mill Brook	6 21 "
Arrive	Raleigh	7 00 "

ALBERT JOHNSON,

aug14-tf Superintendent.

Notice.

OFFICE OF THE PETERSBURG R. R. CO.,

PETERSBURG, VA., August 16, 1865.

THE Petersburg Railroad Company are now prepared to transport freight and passengers to and from Petersburg, Va., to Gaston and Garysburg, N. C., and inland by application to any of the Company's Agents. Outward freight must be delivered at the depot in Petersburg on or before 4 o'clock P. M., or it will not be forwarded that day. Freight can be received at the depot in Petersburg after 4 o'clock P. M., but will not be forwarded until the next day.

At Stations where the Company have no agents, freight will come on that train next after the receipt of waybills, on arrival of the train, and at such places freight intended for shipment will only be received at the depot in Petersburg. The Company will not be responsible for any freight received on their platforms.

aug15-tf

CASH FOR COTTON.

C. P. ALLEN, corner Fayetteville and Hargett streets, Raleigh, N. C., will pay the highest market price for COTTON, delivered at his store. Having had many years experience in the business, and being well acquainted with the trade, he feels confident that he can give entire satisfaction to all who may favor him with their consignments. Liberal cash advances made on cotton in store. Orders for Bagging and Rope promptly filled. Refers to Messrs. Pescud & Mordecai, Raleigh, N. C. aug 14-tf

WANTED,—

BY A YOUNG LADY, A SITUATION AS INSTRUCTRESS in a private family. Teaches all that is usually required—Music excepted. Address

REBA,

Oct 3-tf Fredericksburg, Va.

THE UNION STORE,

(HUTCHINS'S OLD STAND.)

THE FINEST AND LARGEST ESTABLISHMENT IN TOWN NOW OPEN.

PLEASE CALL AND EXAMINE STOCK, CONSISTING OF ALL KINDS OF

FANCY GOODS, SEGARS, TOBACO AND FIFES,

—ALSO—

CHILDREN'S CARRIAGES.

LADIES SHOES OF ALL DESCRIPTION.

AND OBLIGE YOUR OBEDIENT SERVANT,

P. H. THEIM.

ARTHUR M. BARRY,

WILMINGTON, N. C.,

SHIPPING AND COMMISSION MERCHANT

AND

WHOLESALE DEALER IN

Provisions, Groceries,

AND

GENERAL MERCHANDISE

—:o:—

COTTON, NAVAL STORES & OTHER PRODUCE

Received on consignment for sale in New York,

Or Bought for Cash

—:o:—

LIBERAL CASH ADVANCES

MADE ON CONSIGNMENTS TO

ARTHUR LEARY, - - - NEW YORK

—:o:—

SIGHT DRAFTS ON NEW YORK

Bought and Sold.

—:o:—

AGENT FOR THE

NEW YORK AND WILMINGTON

Line Steamships

Commander

AND

Starlight

aug10-6m

MURRAY & NEPHEW,

COMMISSION AND SHIPPING MERCHANTS,

AND AGENTS FOR MURRAY'S NORTH CAROLINA STEAM SHIP LINE,

62 South Street, New York.

CONSIGNMENTS OF COTTON AND NAVAL Stores will receive our special attention. Consignments made either through GEO. W. DILL, Morehead, will be forwarded free of charge.

All orders promptly filled. Having been in the North Carolina trade for over twenty years, we feel competent to satisfy our correspondents in all particulars.

N. B. Full quotations of our markets furnished.

May 18-tf

C. M. Delamar & Co.,

(Formerly of Baltimore,)

GENERAL COMMISSION

AND

Shipping Merchants,

174, Front Street, NEW YORK,

Solicit consignments of COTTON, TOBACCO, RICE, NAVAL STORES, &c., &c.

Will make liberal cash advances and promptly aug4-1y